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# The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Light Southwest or variable winds. Fair  
apart from isolated afternoon showers. Continuing hot.  
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1008.2 mbs.  
19.77 in. Temperature, 83.7 deg. F. Dew point, 74 deg. F.  
Relative humidity, 75%. Wind direction, W by N. Wind force,  
3 knots.  
High water: 7 ft. 1 in at 3.48 a.m. Low water: 1 ft. 8 in at  
12.02 p.m. (Wednesday).

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VOL. V NO. 222

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1950.

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## TORIES DEMAND TRADE BLOCKADE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

London, Sept. 18.  
The Supply Minister, Mr George Strauss, told Parliament today that he was sure no Russian representative or agent had been inside any factory carrying out secret work for the Government.

Mr Strauss answered Conservative charges—first put forward by Mr Winston Churchill in a broadcast that a firm on Government contract was making machine tools for Iron Curtain countries, and that Russian inspectors had been allowed into the plant.

Wing-Commander Hulbert. (Conservative) urged that the Supply Ministry check the activities and visits of Russia's "alleged trade delegation."

These exchanges at question time precluded a debate on a Conservative motion urging the Government to suspend the export of "possible aggressors" of machine tools and strategic raw materials needed by Britain and her allies for their own defence.

The Government had put down an amendment asking for the approval of its policy in stopping in all appropriate cases the export of materials likely to be needed for the defence programme, while at the same time maintaining the mutual benefit of trade between Britain and Eastern Europe.

### SAFEGUARD

Mr Oliver Lyttelton, Mr Churchill's wartime Conservative Minister of Production, said that it appeared from the Government amendment that only exports would be stopped which were needed by Britain for her allies for the defence programme. He agreed with the Government that trade between Britain and Eastern Europe of mutual benefit should continue—provided that there were safeguards against the export of materials that could be used for war. He urged that some kind of clearing house among rearmament countries should be set up to prevent a scramble for raw materials. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr Harold Wilson, gave (Contd. on Page 6, Col. 1)

### Big Three Meet



Meeting for a series of talks on "Peace or War" the Big Three Foreign Ministers are shown above at the Waldorf Astoria commencing their vitally important deliberations. Left to right: M. Schuman, Mr Dean Acheson and Mr Ernest Bevin. (London Express Service).

## General Assembly Plan To By-Pass Security Council

Lake Success, Sept. 18.

The United Nations General Assembly is expected tomorrow, at its fifth session, to set up machinery for by-passing the Security Council, which has been persistently blocked by Soviet vetoes.

Under this plan, much of the power now exercised by the Council in international disputes would pass to the Assembly.

By revising the Standing Rules, the American-sponsored plan would enable the General Assembly to meet at a moment's notice to deal with any international emergency.

It would thus remain nominally in a permanent session, as the Security Council does now. The plan also calls for setting up a permanent Assembly "Watchdog Commission," which could be flown immediately to any threatened part of the world.

Some such Commissions have, in the past, been blocked in the Security Council by Soviet vetoes. The plan, which already has the backing of many smaller

### Pandit Nehru Reassured

Naik, Bombay, Sept. 18.  
The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru declared today that the chance of the Korean war spreading in the near future is far less than 10 weeks ago, when he assessed it at 50-50.

He told a Committee of the Indian National Congress, meeting here, that "we have tried our best to prevent it becoming a world war. The policy we have pursued has borne some bitter fruit," he added.—Reuter.

## Crime Against The Nation

London, Sept. 18.  
Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, today called the Government's decision to carry on with steel nationalisation as "a crime against the nation."

"I protest vehemently against this putting party before nation," he told the Upper Chamber, adding that he believed it to be "one of the most lamentable Parliamentary episodes in recent history."

Viscount Samuel, the Liberal leader, also criticised the decision as against the national interest.

The Government is setting up a Board to run the steel industry. It will be ready on October 2 to prepare for the taking over of about 100 major firms in the industry on January 1, 1951, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Mr Robert Alexander MacLean, a part-time member of the Board, has withdrawn his agreement to serve.

Mr MacLean, a director of several companies, said that he was not in agreement with the policy of iron and steel nationalisation.

"The intense political controversy surrounding the setting up of the Iron and Steel Corporation has created an atmosphere in which I cannot usefully or happily serve," he said.—Reuter.

## DAWNRAID BY POLICE IN N.T.

A dawn raid this morning in the New Territories resulted in the arrest of five men and discovery of two guns and 60 rounds of ammunition. The raid, understood to be a sequel to Sunday's gun battle, was carried out at Heung Yuen village, Lin Ma Hang district.

The Police party was headed by Mr D. G. MacPherson, DSP, Insp. J. Hadden, Insp. W. G. Morrison and Insp. R. Mackenzie and all were fully equipped with bullet-proof waistcoats, steel helmets and gas masks. There was no exchange of fire.—Reuter.

## WILD SEAS ROUND BRITAIN

London, Sept. 18.  
Forty of 400 head of cattle died today in water-logged fields on board the steamer Kenmare during a voyage from Cork, Eire, to Liverpool.

The crew described it as one of the worst crossings ever.

Mounting seas, whipped by gales, pounded in from the Atlantic. They had to look helplessly at the cattle, which were being tossed from side to side as the ship rolled. The animals fell on top of one another, lying pitifully in their death throes.

Steamers crossing from France and Ireland brought home holiday-makers green and groggy after the worst crossing of their lives.

The north-west English coast was pummed by an exceptionally high tide all yesterday and workmen fought to save the £350,000 illuminations at Blackpool from being destroyed. Still higher winds are forecast tonight.—Reuter.

### Mayor Of Incheon Re-Installed

Incheon, Sept. 18.  
The former Mayor of Incheon, Pyo Hak-mun, gaoled for 70 days during the Communist occupation, was today re-installed.

He smiled happily as General Oliver Smith, Commander of the Marines, who liberated Incheon, handed him back the city's administration.—Reuter.

## MARINES ADVANCE TO WITHIN 3 MILES OF SEOUL

Communists Work Feverishly  
On Street Barricades

## SOUTH BEGINS TO MOVE

Tokyo, Sept. 18.

Small patrols of American Marines advancing from the Inchon beachhead tonight probed across the Han River, natural defence line before Seoul, the Communist-held South Korean capital.

The main vanguards of the American advance spread out along the west bank of the river to within three miles of the outskirts of the city.

Engineers went forward with bridge equipment to span the 500-yard river for the main forces to speed the last lap to Seoul. Behind them American Navy fighters began to use Kimpo airfield, about 10 miles west of the city.

A garrison of tanks and infantry stood by on the airfield to smash a possible repetition of last night's repeated sneak attacks by the Northerners in their bid to retake the airfield.

The Communists gave up their attacks at dawn this morning, leaving their dead piled up round the airfield. General MacArthur's latest signed communique said that almost 2,000 Communist prisoners had been captured in the four days since the first American landed at Inchon, port of Seoul.

Pushing on from Kimpo, Marine spearheads today captured high ground overlooking Seoul from about three miles away.

Reconnaissance pilots said that the Communists were working feverishly in the capital to throw up sandbag barricades for a street-to-street battle.

About 120 miles to the south, United Nations troops made general advances on all sectors of their "defence box" front, against light Communist opposition, according to an Eighth Army communique.

**BRITISH TROOPS MOVE**  
British troops along a quiet sector of the Nakdong River south of Taegu were ordered to "disengage" and move north to the aid of the battling Americans.

Frontline reports from the Inchon area said that Kimpo airfield, where American engineers are already working, was in much better condition than had been expected.

Major-General Edward M. Almond, General MacArthur's Chief of Staff, said that it was "operational and ready for use."

Official reports from the area are lagging far behind events, and correspondents are hampered in getting the news back to Tokyo by poor communications.

The Communist Radio at Seoul, which went off the air yesterday, was still silent tonight.

More American troops—from the Seventh Division, formerly on garrison duty in Japan—poured ashore at Inchon today to exploit and consolidate the Marines' quick break-out.

**TANKS KNOCKED OUT**  
The Marines sent three spearheads out of the narrow Inchon peninsula. Reports said that at least two of these had reached the Han River, and might

### Moscow Mark In Inchon

Tokyo, September 18.  
The United States Marines captured two Russian Yak fighter planes in excellent condition in a skeleton hangar at Kimpo airport and 15 others around the field, a front dispatch said today.

Americans also found a Russian first aid kit, carrying printed instructions marked 1950, saying it was made in Moscow and furnished to the North Koreans by the Russians.—United Press.

## CADUCEUS RELEASED

According to an official of the owners, Messrs Waller and Co., this morning the s.s. Caduceus, held captive by the Nationalists in Formosa since February, has been released and left Takao yesterday afternoon.

Her master, an Australian, Capt. R. H. Conway is sailing the ship here with three European officers and Chinese crew.

It is not known whether or not the whole crew has been returned to the ship, a number of them having been sentenced to prison terms.

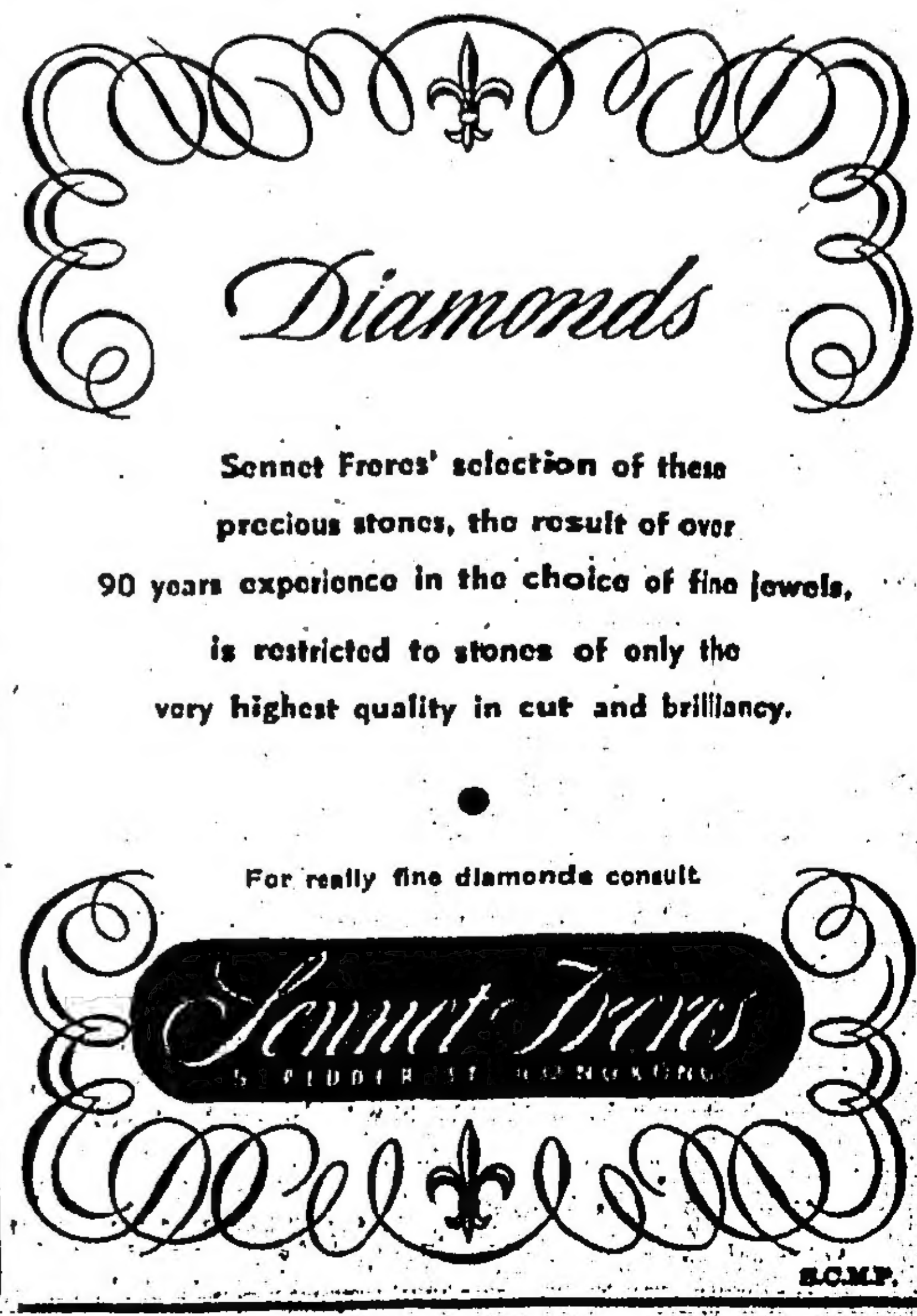
The ship normally carries a crew of 63. It is not expected that the Caduceus will arrive for two or three days, owing to the condition of the vessel. She will go into dock here for overhaul, it is thought.

### EDITORIAL

## Brilliant Stroke

THE revelation that the U.S. Seventh Infantry Division is pouring into the Inchon beachhead in support of the First Marines now battling their way into Seoul gives added force to the conviction that the tide has indeed turned in the Korean conflict and does much to explain General MacArthur's confidence in launching a spectacular amphibious landing. It can be taken for granted that the Supreme Commander, famed for his skill strategically and tactically, would have held his hand but for certainty that the Korean armies, so badly mauled, had suffered severely in morale as well as casualties, and the moment for a shattering stroke, holding promise of a swift coup de grace, had arrived. Disclosure that the Seventh Infantry have been thrown into the operation makes it pleasantly easy to go the whole way with him. For the Seventh Division, not like the Marines who smashed the southern drive to Pusan, have not been pulled out of one section of the extended Pusan perimeter to cause a disorganising divergence, but have been undergoing intensive training in Japan for nearly three months and are entering the Korean field for the first time. That they were methodically trained for exactly this type of storm attack is a safe assumption. Employment of this additional weight at this crucial juncture not only accounts for General MacArthur's declaration that the intention was to destroy the Communist menace in such time as would obviate the necessity for arduous winter warfare, but may reasonably cause enquiry about what other surprise cards remain in the sleeve. Absence of any reports for nine or ten days prior to the Inchon swoop, of the activities of the First Marines,

offered a clue that something was in the wind, but of the possibility of thrusting an entirely new contingent into action there was not the slightest hint. When the North Korean military chiefs received confirmation of suspicions that Inchon might have to be defended, their estimates of the probable weight of the onslaught were probably widely astray. The defence of Seoul has stiffened since the initial rush of the Marines brought them into possession of a key airport and within striking distance of the capital, but the official analysis asserting that the North Koreans have been so disorganised that only sporadic resistance has been offered implies that attainment of the principal objective cannot long be delayed. The seizure of the initiative, simultaneously, along the vital sectors of the Pusan perimeter, complicates the problems of the North Korean Command. Successes have come to the United Nations forces in several areas and while the offensive started by the First Cavalry Division in the strategically vital Taegu zone has been grimly and strenuously resisted, it serves the same purpose. Violent challenge down south must hamper the desire to reinforce the Communist garrison forces round Seoul. Alternatively, if the Koreans refuse to accept that they have been out-maneuvred and switch large forces to the Inchon beachhead, the danger must be great of jumping into the pitfall—the quick follow-up by the Eighth Army and steady application of the pincer movement. A hard struggle still lies ahead. The end is not yet. But, omitting the slight chance of active outside participation in the Communist cause, it looks today that disintegration will come sooner than expected.



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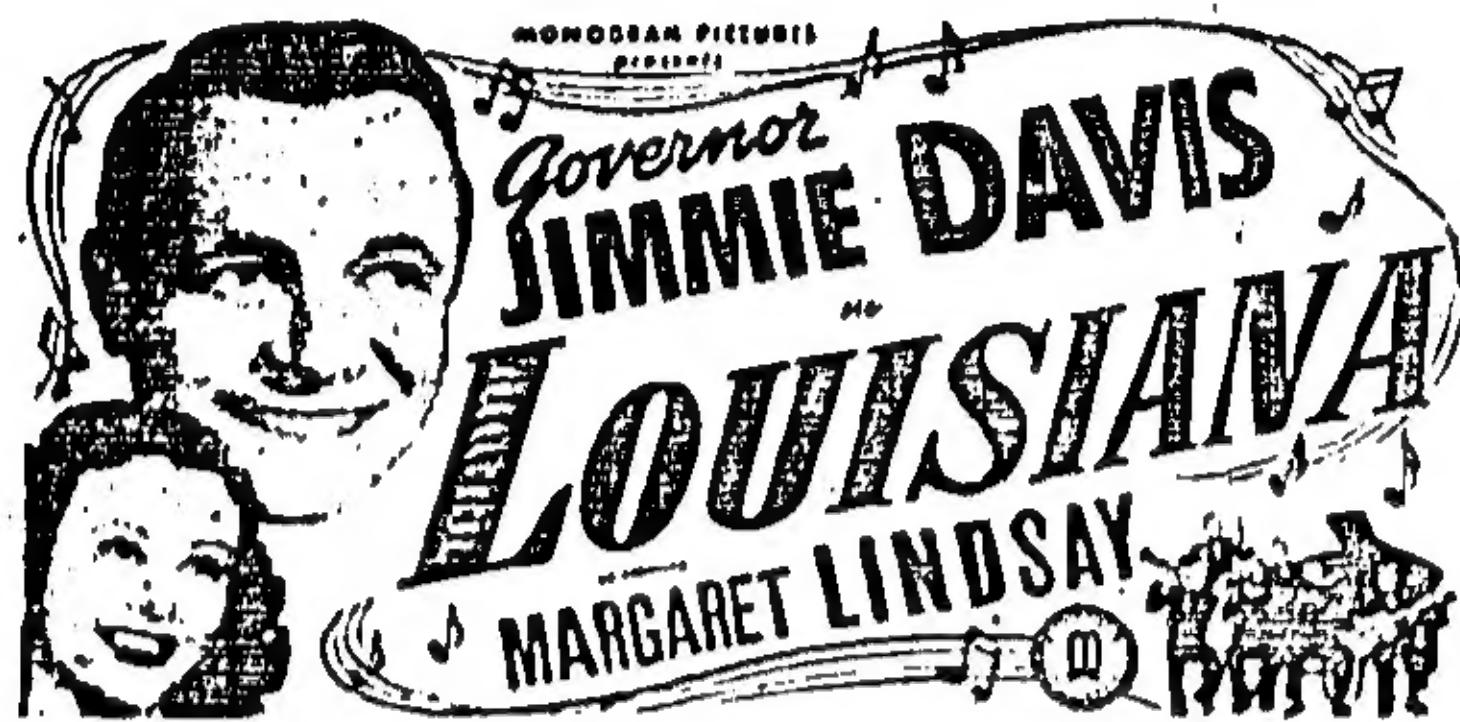
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FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY  
FOUR SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

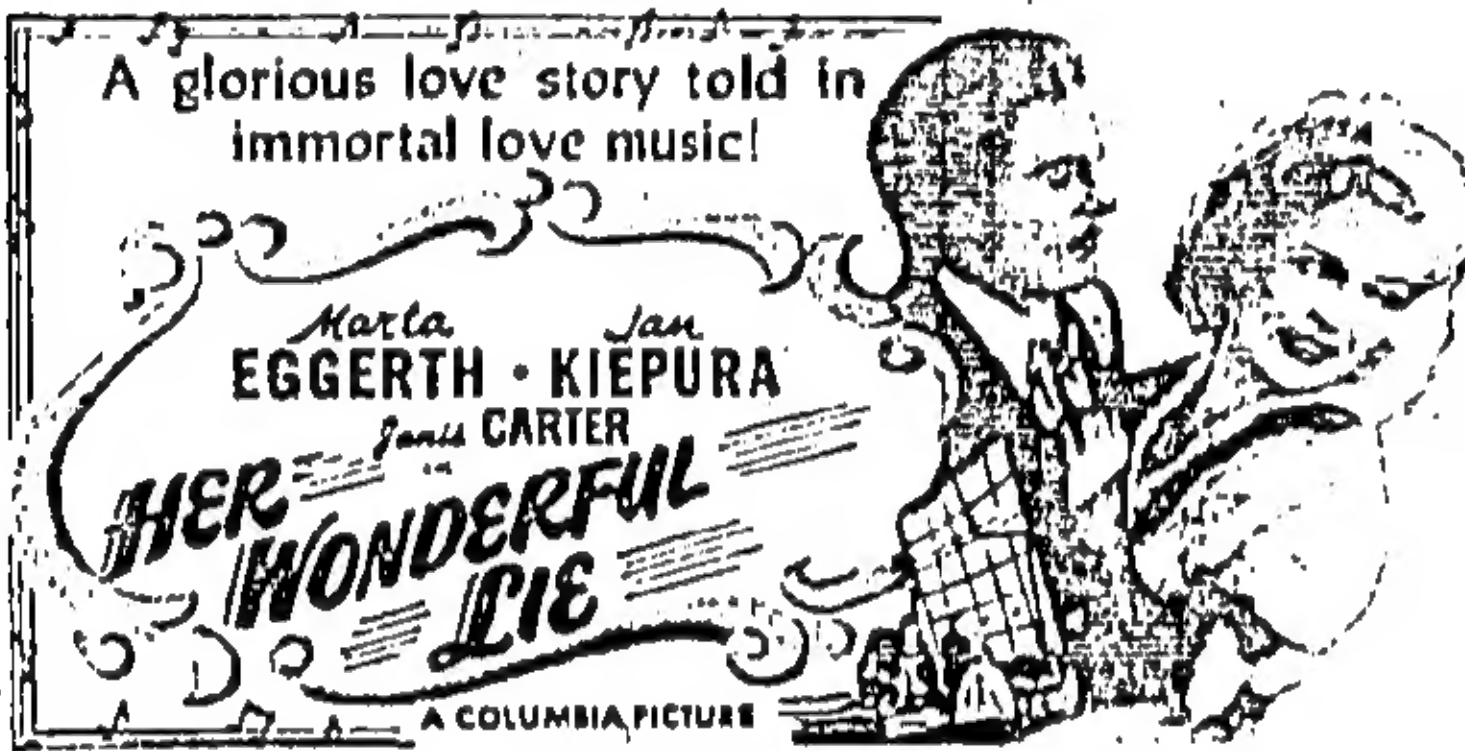


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## How A Child Learns His Numbers Before Entering School

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

If you will listen to a child from three to six as he plays, you will hear him use many expressions relating to quantity, as bigger, smaller, heavier, lighter, longer, shorter, more, less. He may use one-half, a fourth or even a third correctly. How very early the child understands the meaning of half an apple or half a cookie!

Without any formal teaching the youngster gradually learns the meaning of two, more-than-two, then three and so on. However, he may use number words or even count to ten without knowing the meaning of the number words he uses.

### Add & Subtract

Very early the child knows he can make a smaller pile of sand bigger by adding some sand to this pile, or a pile of pebbles larger by adding more pebbles, even though he need not know how much or how many he added. Likewise he can make a pile of sand or pile of pebbles smaller by taking away some sand or some pebbles without needing to know how much sand or how many pebbles remain. Later he grows interested in how much or how many are added or taken away. He may say to a playmate, "I have twice as many apples as you have," or he may divide a piece of candy or a portion of clay into several equal parts. He may multiply, divide, add and subtract long before he goes to school, without ever having been taught to do so. He also may manipulate some common fractions in his head.

### Measurements

Children as young as five or six like to measure common objects or distances about the house with a foot ruler, yardstick or tape measure. This certainly is useful fun for a child even at eight. Thereby he grows familiar with number systems, and with relative measurements, and with relative comparisons.

The child who has been encouraged at home to make things from paper, cardboard or even wood may have interested pretty early as he draws or makes the pattern he has made, stamps in his own ink, or stamps his creative drawing with

have been too loathe to encourage the child to do some measuring as he makes things for fun.

### Makes Things

The child who gradually develops a workshop at home and learns to make things from paper, cardboard, cloth or wood soon discovers the value of making careful measurements. In consequence, he soon grows interested in parts of a foot or inch, in common fractions. As he develops working drawings of his own or follows drawings and directions in a book or magazine he acquires very useful and meaningful practice with common fractions.

Also, the child who has early fun in the home kitchen at cooking and baking from recipes has no problem at school with denominating numbers, such as changing pounds to ounces or quarts to pints. The child allowed and encouraged to make and do things at home for fun not only has fun but also has gained much useful arithmetic.



## Delicious Buffet Dinner

Whether dinner for the family and friends is to be served indoors, or outside on the terrace or lawn, try buffet style, the type of service being adopted by smart hostesses for a large group.

It will be successful if the arrangement of food is orderly. First a pile of napkins, and paper doiled trays, one for each person. Then the relishes and the foods in sequence, with the necessary silver and dishes for each course. If serving the menu given in this column, start with madrasene, shimmering over an alcohol sauce, or if to be cold, heap it in a well chilled bowl. Next the big platter of ham, bowl of vegetable salad and a bowl of warm of hot twin rolls. Pass the dessert and beverage.

### Buffet Dinner

Hot or Jellied Madrasene  
Baked Smoked Ham  
Virginia Style  
Vegetable Salad  
Mayonnaise  
Warm Twin Rolls  
Ice Cream with  
Frozen Fruit Cocktail  
Coffee, Tea or Milk

All Measurements Are Level  
Recipes Serve Four

### Vegetable Salad

Small-dice enough warm cooked white potatoes to make 3 c. Add 1 c. small-diced cooked carrot, 1 c. small-diced raw celery or thin-sliced red radishes, 1/2 c. fine-minced scallions and 1 c. green peas or diced cooked asparagus. With a fork stir in 1/3 c. French dressing mixed with 1/2 c. mayonnaise, 2 tsp. sweet or sour cream, 1/2 tsp.

## Philippine Inspiration



Inspired by the Philippine national costume is Linda Christian's gown at the first night at the St. James's Theatre. It is in pineapple fibre-coloured green, mauve and blue—London Express Service.



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## Mauritius Pensions Scheme

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, has given his "cordial approval" to a non-contributory Old Age (and Blind Persons) Pension Scheme which has been introduced in the Colony of Mauritius effective from July 1 this year.

The scheme provides for the payment of Rs. 15 (£1 2s. 6d.) a month to men and women who have reached the age of 65. Proportionate deductions from pension are made in cases of people who have incomes of up to Rs. 15 a month, and those with incomes of more than this amount will not receive any pension at all. Pensions are also awarded to blind people who have reached 40 years of age.

Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,740,000 a year (£134,000) which will be raised by additional taxation.

When the scheme was in course of preparation, a survey was carried out by the Public Assistance Commissioner to determine the number of potentially pensionable people in the colony. This showed that out of a population (1944 census) of 410,000, there were 230,000 people in the 55-59 age group, 6,014 from 60-64, and 11,414 of 65 or over.

## SPECIALIST GIVES UP £48,000

Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, 68-year-old specialist on tropical diseases, has given up a bequest of £48,000 and an estate of 223 acres. He has refused to observe the condition that he should live in the 22-room Godston Park, in Surrey, left him by his uncle, Mr. William Blessig, together with the residue of the estate.

Sir Philip says that he cannot afford the upkeep of an estate which requires five gardeners and 10 servants and which includes the upkeep of 20 pensioners.

Sir Philip has had a distinguished medical career. His son, also a doctor, served during the war in the East African Army Medical Corps, in Tanganyika and Abyssinia and is now in Fiji.

The sum left to Sir Philip will now be divided equally amongst the relatives, as if there had been no will. Twelve nephews and nieces will share the money.

Garon Hall, which has four reception rooms, 13 bedrooms, a lodge, chauffeur's cottage and a flat over the garage, is to be auctioned on October 11.

Mr. Blessig died, aged 92, in June.

## On Vacation



THE charm of Lake Mend near Las Vegas, Nevada, doesn't suffer a bit from the presence of Hollywood's Diana Mumby. She is on vacation from her show-girl job. (Acme).

## Biggest Gathering Of Clans

Although Cameron of Lochiel, Lord Lovat and the Marquess of Bute have said a preliminary "No," 23 Scottish clans have already signified their intention of taking part next year in the greatest Gathering of the Clans since Prince Charles Edward with his Highland Army marched to Edinburgh in 1745.

The Clan Rally is to take place in Edinburgh on August 16 to 19 as part of Scotland's contribution to the Festival of Britain.

Eighty-five clans, all of which have recognised the

chiefs and matriculated arms, have been invited, and it is expected that at least three-quarters will be represented.

The Campbells are coming, so are the Mackintoshes, the Gordons, the Macgregors, the MacLeods, the Robertsons, and some of the Macdonalds.

The programme provides for a Ceilidh in the Usher Hall, a Highland Ball in the Assembly Rooms, and the Gathering and Highland Games at Murrayfield rugby ground.

The gathering will be preceded by a march along Princes Street of pipe bands about 20 in number, including bands from Canada, New Zealand and the United States, and should prove the greatest march pipe band parade ever seen.

At Murrayfield each clan will be allotted a marquee on one of the neighbouring fields, where the chief or his representative will display his bag. It is hoped that a member of the Royal Family will attend the gathering.

## TWO KILLED IN CRASH

Winchester, Sept. 18. Two persons were believed killed this afternoon when a plane on a training flight crashed in a field near here. Witnesses said that the plane hit its ground with a terrific explosion.

No further details were immediately available. The aircraft was a Lincoln belonging to the Ministry of Supply. There were only two people on board, both of whom were believed to have been killed.—Reuter.

## PREVIEW OF WESTERN AIR DEFENCE

By Ronald Boxall

London, Sept. 6.

The pattern of Western air defence became clear yesterday at the preview of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors' air display and exhibition at Farnborough, Hampshire.

Not unnaturally, the interest of the technicians and pressmen who were invited to the full dress rehearsal centred on the military planes. Remembering the emphasis placed in the last war on the value of strategic bombing, the absence of heavy bombers was a remarkable feature of the show. The reason for this is in the new concept of defence evolved since the end of the war.

So far as tactical bombing is concerned, Western striking power would appear to be concentrated around a new twin-jet medium bomber which is now in production for the R.A.F. and will also be built under licence in Australia. This plane—the only bomber shown—was the English Electric Canberra B.2, which is capable of every high speed and amazing manoeuvrability.

The recent war, however, on extremely fast jet fighters and anti-submarine aircraft. In the latter class, the Avon Meteor, built by Rolls-Royce, gave an astounding performance of manoeuvres. This plane is powered by two Rolls-Royce Avon turbo-jets and first flew last month.

### STILL SECRET

Details of its performance are still secret, but it is believed to be capable of climbing to 40,000 feet in less than three minutes. An official of the firm which built it said, with typical understatement, that this latest Meteor is "considerably more powerful than it was a year ago."

Two other new jet fighter planes—officially described as the fastest in the show—were the Supermarine Type 535 and the Hawker P. 1081. The Type 535 which flew at Farnborough is the only one of its kind in the world and flew for the first time last month. It is built by Vickers Armstrong Ltd., the firm which gave us the Spitfire. It has one Rolls-Royce Vene turbojet engine. So far as it was possible to judge, the Type 535 has, if anything, an edge on speed over the P. 1081.

Both planes have sharply swept-back wings giving them the appearance of an arrow.

### SILVER BULLETS

Both these planes were climbing steeply only a few seconds after taking off. Twenty seconds later they were screaming down in a vertical dive to flatten out low over the runway and go flashing across the field like silver bullets. Unless one is prepared for their approach, they can streak past and disappear in the distance almost before one is aware of it.

Yet another brand new model is the Sapphire Meteor, which is said to have a maximum speed of over 600 miles an hour. This plane is powered by two Armstrong Siddeley Sapphire turbojets, the most powerful engines in the world, one of which has the same power as the four piston engines in the B-29 Superfortress. A feature of this plane is its remarkable rate of climb.

But Britain's air defence is not dependent on a few prototypes. The Meteor 8, a single seater fighter, with two Rolls-Royce Derwent turbojet engines, is already in full production for the Royal Air Force, and 300 are being built under licence in Holland by Fokker. This plane already has two records to its credit. It is the holder of the 1,000 km. Closed Circuit record at 511 miles an hour, and of the London-Copenhagen and return records.

### BOMBS UNDER WINGS

In yesterday's flying display, the Meteor 8 went through its

### Emrys Hughes Resigns

Constant French Zone of Germany, Sept. 18. The British Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Emrys Hughes, has resigned from the post of Vice-President of the European Parliamentarians' Union.

He announced this decision in a letter to the President, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi. Mr. Hughes explained that he was drastically opposed to Mr. Winston Churchill's proposal at the Strasbourg meeting to create a European Army "to re-militarise Germany."

paces with a 1,000 lb. bomb strapped under each wing. It dashed across the field upside down, climbed steeply and then went into a vertical dive. Flattening out over the field, it streaked across the runway at a terrific speed, turned its streamlined nose upward and in a very few seconds had disappeared from sight.

The Venom, powered by a 3,000 lb. thrust de Havilland Ghost engine, is also in full production for R.A.F. Fighter Command. It is 32 percent more powerful than its predecessor, the Vampire.

A later version of the Venom is designed as a night fighter and is fitted with radar equipment in a lengthened nose. Details of it are not available, but it is said to have a very advanced performance indeed for a plane ready to go into full-scale production today. Like the Vampire, it enjoys the same advantages of docility and manoeuvrability, and of simplicity and all-round economy in production and operational effort.

### NAVY PLANES

Top among the naval planes now in production for the Royal Navy is the Attacker, a single-seat fighter with one 5,000 lb. static thrust Rolls-Royce Nene turbojet engine. This plane won the recent SHAC Challenge Cup race at 533 miles an hour. Its maximum speed at sea level is 500 miles an hour, and it has an all-up weight of 11,500 lbs. Like the Supermarine Type 535, it is built by Vickers Armstrong.

Other naval planes seen at the show were the Westland Wyvern, which carried an 18 inch torpedo; the Hawker Sea Fury, which is in service with the Royal Navy, the Royal Australian Navy, the Royal Netherlands Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy; the Vickers Armstrong Seagull, an all-weather amphibian, holder of the 100 km. world speed record for amphibians at 241.9 miles an hour; the Hawker Seahawk, a single seater carrier-borne naval jet fighter now serving with the Royal Navy, and holder of the fastest lap record in the 1950 SHAC Challenge Cup race at 304.1 miles an hour; the Short S.B.3, an experimental anti-submarine plane; the Fairey 17, another anti-submarine aircraft, and the first turbo-propeller aircraft in the world to land on an aircraft carrier; and the Fairey Firefly, a long-range reconnaissance, anti-submarine, and anti-aircraft aircraft, which first flew this year and is now in production for the Royal Navy.

### 15-TON LOAD

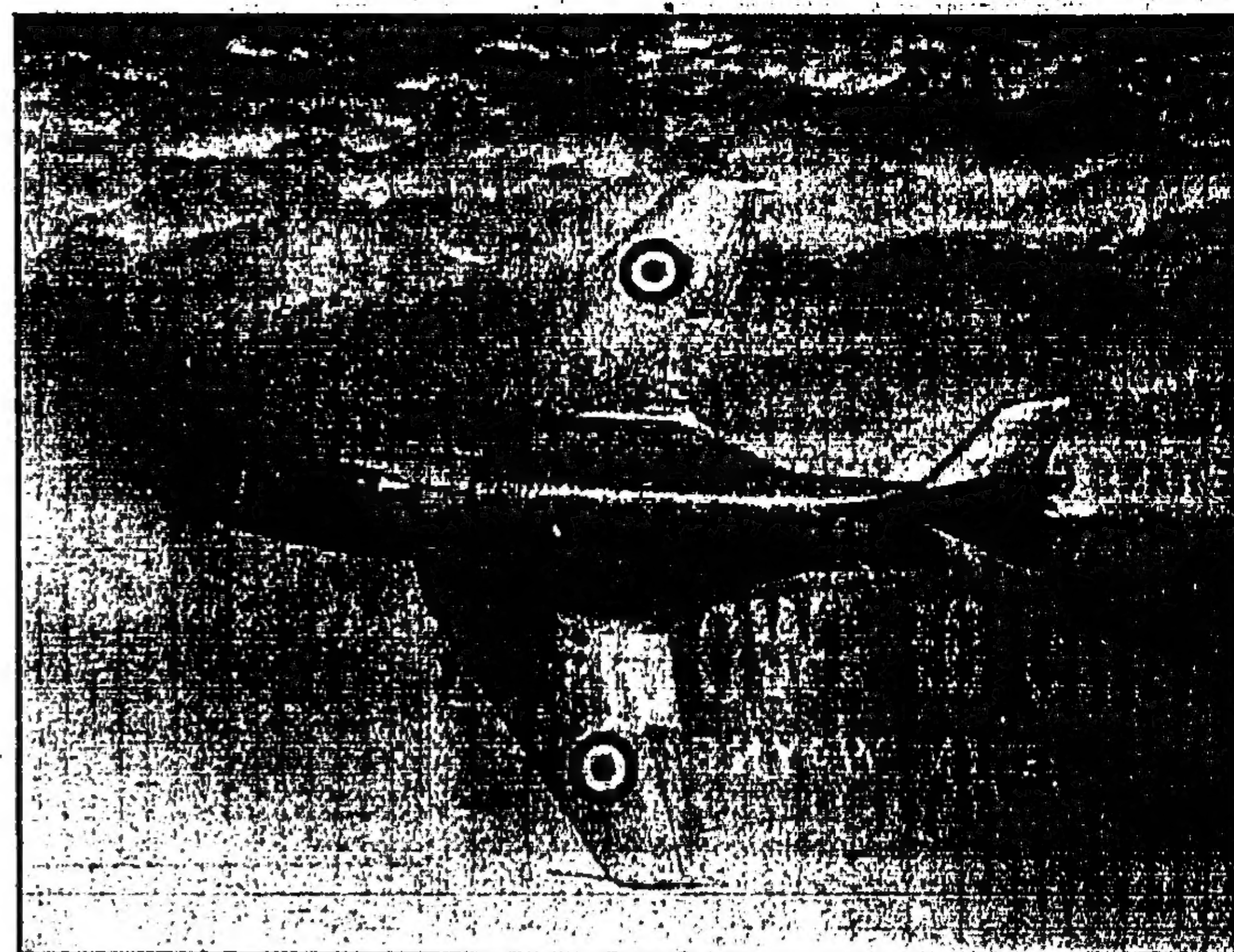
Another feature on the military side of the show was the Blackburn Universal Freighter, which can carry a 15-ton load, including heavy lorries, bulldozers, guns and light tanks. Among the commercial planes, the de Havilland Comet, the first jet airliner in the world, was again the centre of interest. This plane, which already has an impressive list of world records to its credit, is in production for British Overseas Airways Corporation and Canadian Pacific Airlines. Its cruising speed is just under 500 miles an hour.

The Brabazon I proved that it did not need a long runway to take off by becoming airborne in roughly the same distance as most of the other airliners in the show. It is a remarkable sight to see this giant plane in flight. It moves through the air with the calm deliberation of a battleship. Its vast fuselage gleaming in the sun. When it is three miles away it seems to be near enough to hit with a stone, and though it appears to be slow and cumbersome in flight its top speed is 300 miles an hour.

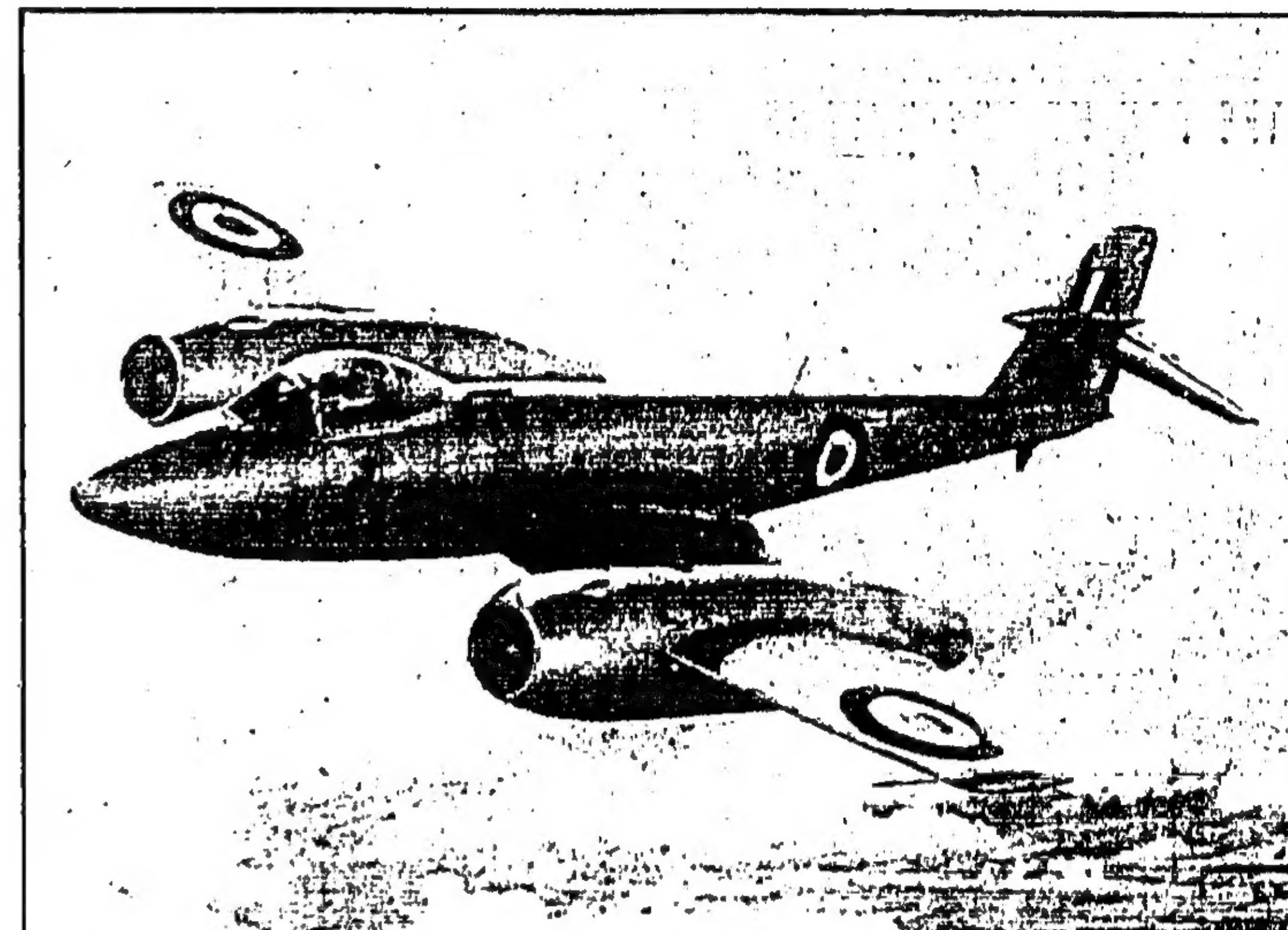
### PRE-EMINENCE

Powered by eight 2,400 h.p. Bristol Centaurus piston engines coupled in pairs, its all-up weight is 225,000 lbs. Its wing span is 230 ft and its length 177 ft.

This year's show at Farnborough proves again Britain's pre-eminence in the air. The designers claim that among the planes on show are the world's fastest interceptor fighter, fastest night fighter, fastest amphibian, fastest propeller-driven airliner, most powerful twin-engine jet, the world's only turbo-propeller airliner, the largest, heaviest and most powerful landplane airliner, most widely adopted fighter, best-selling post-war airliner and the cheapest four-seater. It is a record of which any nation can be proud.



The Hawker P.1081, seen at Farnborough.



Two Armstrong Siddeley Sapphire engines, each of which has the same power as the four piston engines in a B29 Superfortress, seen installed in a Gloster Meteor 8 fighter.

## The First Argylls' Irish R.S.M.

The following letter on R.S.M. Boyde, of the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders now in Korea, written by "an Old Argyll," appeared in the Glasgow Sunday Post of September 3:—"When the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders go into action in Korea, my thoughts will be with one man—the Regimental Sergeant-Major, Paddy Boyde.

"There isn't another bloke in the Army I'd rather soldier with. "For a kick-off, he's over six feet, and burly forbye. In the kilt, he's the very picture of a Highland soldier—even though he's Irish. Maybe it's the combination of Irish birth and

seventeen years of Scots training that makes him an enemy to be feared and a friend to be proud of. "I could tell you lots of stories to show his quality as a soldier. How, at the crossing of the Rhine in the late war, he took over command of the Battalion when Major Corcoran, D.S.O., M.C., caught a Blighty one.

"Or how he won the D.C.M. at Rees for clearing an awkward nest of Germans out of a house single-handed. "But there was another incident just about the same time that shows, even better, his character of the man. "As we started to cross the Rhine, into what proved one of the hardest battles of the war, a voice suddenly rang out. Not the harsh crack of a word of command, but a hymn. It was Paddy, and he was singing Abide With Me.

### A REAL MAN

"One by one we took it up, until Paddy was leading a choir a thousand strong. I know there was many a young laddie, and many an old sweat, too, who went into battle heartened and cheered by the old familiar hymn.

"And, when the crossing was completed, a few boys who started up Land of Hope and Glory. "It takes a real man and a fine R.S.M. to do things like that. But while Paddy's a regular martinet on the parade ground (that's his job after all), he's as human as they make 'em.

"When you see him today, it seems funny that he first came to Scotland to be a policeman. "When he arrived at Stirling to have an interview with the Chief Constable, he wandered up to the castle. There he was buttonholed by a recruiting sergeant who talked him into joining the Argylls.

"That sergeant never did a better day's work in his life. And I bet he got a few North Koreans to have reason to curse him. For if there's one thing Paddy hates it's Communism.

"Good luck, Paddy—An Old Argyll."

### Taken Out Of Mothballs

Washington, Sept. 18. The 4,000-ton battleship New Jersey, is to be recommissioned for active duty in the United States Navy. Announced today, the ship will be the second United States battleship to receive duty. The other is the Missouri, now in Korean waters.

## Out Of The Past



GIVING present-day Berliners a chance for "double takes," a German army captain dresses in pre-World War I duds and monstache to inspect his similarly-dressed troops. The stunt was publicity for a film about the Kaiser's elite soldiers. Note bandolier and moustache in background. They're real. (Acme).



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Still Going Strong!  
**HAVE YOU SEEN IT?**  
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THE YEAR'S GREAT SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT!

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TO-DAY  
THE BEHIND-THE-SCENES STORY OF  
VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC!

A thrill in every scene!  
CAPTURED IN  
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**APPOINTMENT IN TOKYO**  
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TO-DAY  
THE SURPRISE PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

M-G-M presents  
**THE DOCTOR AND THE GIRL**  
GLENN FORD · CHARLES COBURN  
GLORIA DE HAVEN · JANET LEIGH  
A METRO-GOLDWYN-PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE

Warner Bros. presents

**"THE HASTY HEART"**

with Ronald Reagan — Patricia Neal — Richard Todd

**LIBERTY**  
Air-Conditioned

SHOWING TO-DAY  
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THRILL TO THE  
MARVEL  
PICTURE  
OF THE  
YEAR!

Alexander Korda presents  
**The THIEF OF BAGDAD**  
in Magic Technicolor!

CONRAD VEIDT · SABU  
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RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

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"Massacre River"  
IN SEPIA TONE

**BROADWAY**  
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Final Showing To-day  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Warm — Wonderful —  
Delightful Adventures  
Of A Lively Miss!

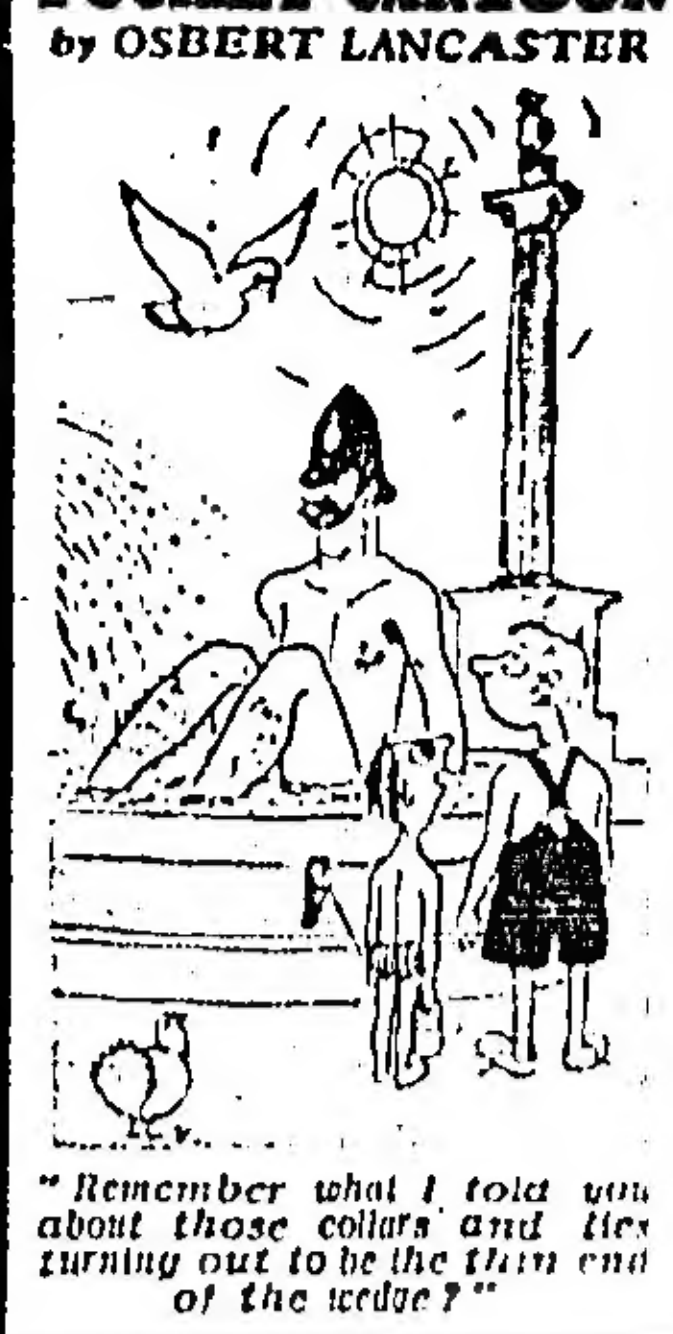
Oh, the things  
they said...  
about the  
things  
she did!

Robert Young  
Shirley Temple  
John Agar  
Adventure  
in  
Baltimore

OPENS TO-MORROW  
Exciting Romance  
By Author of  
"MOBY DICK"  
RON RANDELL  
DEVERA BURTON in  
"OMOO OMOO"  
(THE SHARK GOD)  
A Columbia Picture

PRESS  
PHOTOGRAPHS  
Copies of photographs  
taken by the South China  
Morning Post and Hong Kong  
Telegraph Staff Photographers  
are on view in the  
Morning Post Building.  
ORDERS BOOKED...

POCKET CARTOON  
by OSBERT LANCASTER



## TV spies a dodger

By C. V. R. THOMPSON

NEW YORK.  
IT has happened at last. A clerk called up his boss

## A Breath Of French Air

IT is not always easy to board a Paris bus. Yet the attempt is worth while, for in it one can learn a lot about the French and quite a bit of their language.

The system of queuing for buses has never been accepted in Paris, but the officials have devised an ingenious machine to control the crowds at the stops. On arrival at a halt you operate the lever of this machine and it delivers to you a numbered ticket which establishes in print the sequence of your arrival.

You need not now endure the regimentation of a queue. You are free to wander, to gaze over nearby railings or peer into shop windows. When the bus arrives you rush to the rear where, surrounded thickly by his standing passengers, the conductor gazes from his platform, confronting the crowd as though he were an auctioneer about to knock down the bus to the highest bidder.

He takes from the man nearest to him a numbered ticket. "Sixty-seven," he shouts, and adds the information that there are vacancies for only two on his green chariot.

If anyone has just cause to declare why "Mr. 67" should not be the first to mount the platform, he must now speak. Just cause is the possession of a lesser number, and "Mrs. 64" waves handbag and umbrella and her ticket of rights. The conductor signals her to enter. "But wait!" Old "Mr. 62" who is deaf, and "Miss 59" who has just finished bidding farewell to her sweetheart, suddenly assault the crowd from the rear and claim the two vacancies.

They mount. At the last minute, as the conductor is raising one hand to the bell-rope to deliver the starting signal, and with his other hand is fastening the chain across the platform, dear old "Mr. 62" realises that this bus is not going by the route he needs, so he precipitately relinquishes his claim and jumps off and begins searching for his discarded ticket.

With renewed hope "Mrs. 64" clutches handbag and umbrella and prepares to pull herself aboard, but unfortunately "Mr. 69" has strangely appeared. At last the bus moves off, having collected "Mrs. 59" and late-comer "Mr. 63."

But where are "60" and "61," "65" and "66"? Why have they not taken part in the auction? "61" and "66" are waiting for a bus by another route; and "65" is an archivist who doesn't want any bus at all and having pulled the lever just for fun is now throwing stones over the railing at his pal.

And "60"? That ticket is reserved up in the gutter; the young lady who drew it in the bus lottery was fired of waiting for her prize and has decided to walk.

From Highroad from Paris, by Theo Lang (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.).

# THE SERGEANT'S JOURNEY HOME

I JOINED the army in 1942 when I was 17. And not once in five years had I been home on leave. With us it was like this: you had to be an officer or work with men on the staff before you got a pass.

But luck came my way in 1948. As I could read and write and had been in the regiment a long time, I was taken into the supply branch to look after a clothing store. There I came to know all the junior officers on the staff. They are the most important people in a regiment—without them you cannot move. I began to think how I could get home. I wanted to see how things were getting on because letters tell you nothing.

At home I have only a mother. My father disappeared in 1930 after being summoned to the district party committee, and my elder brother, Andryusha, was killed in the war. My younger brother died in 1932 when still a child.

I had a word with the right people. "All right," they said, "you stand the drinks and get ready." And so I got ready. I bought two suitcases, collected together a variety of oddments, a few trophies, and the few things I had obtained from the clothing store.

Finally I received all the necessary papers. How glad I was when I left the camp. I had been five years under orders and then, suddenly, I was free. I almost ran to the railway station, though my suitcases were heavy, they seemed quite light.

Through Germany I travelled in a passenger train which was clean and well furnished. But at Frankfurt on Oder it was a different matter.

There a train was brought up consisting of luggage vans. This, I thought, is how the victors over Fascism are treated. But there was not much time to think. We crowded into the vans—and no dug-out during the war was ever more crowded. Luggage was piled against the sides to the roof and included perambulators and sewing machines and household goods. It was a pity to leave them behind because such things were not available at home. And in addition there were 40 human beings, so there was no chance of sitting down.

Thus we travelled through Poland, which is sort of a bacon 'fat' country. At every station Polish women were selling the fat. Some of us exchanged a watch for pieces of fat, others an accordion, others a suit of clothes, boots, underwear, the women would take anything I gave a suit of clothes for a piece.

At Bres-Litovsk the station and the station square were packed with people. They all looked unhealthy and thin, as though they were hungry.

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This is the simple, sincere story of a senior Sergeant in the Soviet Army, stationed in Germany, who returned home on leave in 1947, for the first time in five years. He describes the changes he found in the life of his village, how his mother lived on a starvation diet of potatoes, pickled cabbage and salted cucumber, and the miserable conditions of the half-starved, overworked men and women on his collective farm.

Embittered and disillusioned he plotted his escape to the West when he returned to his unit, and in 1949 fled to the United States zone of Germany.

This article first appeared in Posev, a Russian-language newspaper for Russian emigres in Western Germany.

Where were they going? We felt depressed. Was this our capital?

I gave the old man about half a kilo of bacon fat. Tears rolled down his cheeks and he said, "God bless you." I felt uneasy. What was he thinking me for? It was as if I had done something for him.

A few hours later I arrived at Savolovsk station. As I walked along to my house I recognised some of the old places, yet they seemed different. The fields looked deserted and everything seemed dead. When I reached my own house I did not at first recognise it. It had settled into the ground and was leaning sideways, and rotten boards were sticking out from the roof. There was no warmth about the place, and it was all depressing.

There was no one at home; my mother was at work. I sat down at the entrance and waited. When my mother finally arrived she hugged me and—well, you know what mothers are—there were tears and joy at the same time.

**Mother Cried**

SHE had become so old and wrinkled and so terribly thin and yet she was only 48. Her face appeared to be just eyes. She prepared the dinner of potatoes and cabbage, but seemed unhappy about something. It was not until later that I understood the reason—she had no bread. When I opened one of my bags and took out some bread and the bacon fat, she sat down and cried.

**Same Everywhere**

I STAYED at home for 12 days. I did not want to stay any longer. When I returned to my regiment in Germany I was asked about conditions at home. I replied: "Everything is all right. Everyone lives well." How can one say anything else?

But when others returned from leave, they told me that they had found the same conditions. One friend of mine who had been home to Georgia said to me: "People don't earn enough for bread alone. And that is in Georgia, where no one ever went hungry before. What sort of life is that?"

His father also said to him on several occasions: "What have you been fighting for?" This distressed him.

**Time To Think**

ANOTHER friend, Vasya Golovaty, went on leave to Salay. On the day he got home his mother's cow was taken away because of the non-payment of tax and the non-delivery of meat. And there was a large family with lots of children. Vasya rushed to save the cow and almost beat up the local chief. He was severely reprimanded. What was he making all the fuss about, they asked. It had all been done according to the law.

"If you make a nuisance of yourself you will not be free for long," the local chief told him. And he, I think, was lucky; he might have been put in gaol.

All this is never spoken of in public. Those coming back from home all say the same thing: "At home they live well." But rumours spread; they cannot be stifled. And many, when they have a bit of leisure, begin to think.

—(London Express Service)

## WHAT BRITAIN EXPORTS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

By BERNARD HARRIS

LATEST figures of Anglo-Russian trade would seem to explode the popular belief that the surest way to bring two nations together is to encourage trade between them.

For they show that a steadily growing volume of trade between the two countries has gone hand in hand with an increase in political tension.

During the whole of last year Britain's goods worth £8,170,000 to Russia. But in the first seven months of this year, our exports had already reached £6,300,000 and look like being around £11,000,000 by the year's end.

In value this is much greater than the business we were doing with Russia before the war. Our exports in 1938 amounted to only £2,462,000.

What sort of goods are we sending to Russia? Mr. Churchill has turned the spotlight on machine tools. Attention has also been centred on the re-export of molybdenum, vital alloy for hardening steel.

Broadly, Russia is buying anything that will expand her industrial production. And it is, of course, industrial production that determines capacity to wage war.

Chemicals, electrical equipment, light and heavy

machinery—these are the goods Russia is buying as hard as she can. Consumer goods, luxury and non-essential materials are "out."

Up to July this year Britain shipped £5,500,000 worth of machinery, mostly machine tools, air and gas compressors, boilers, electrical generators, excavators, and electrical machinery.

Among our miscellaneous sales to Russia were cables and

Minor items include hides and skins, bristles, and raw hair. Our bill for purchases up to July was £15,000,000, substantially larger than the value of our sales to Russia.

As a result Russia earned many millions of pounds. What has she done with the money?

She has been spending most of it in the Sterling Area on three vital raw materials—rubber, wool, and tin.

Rubber is a war potential of prime importance. Last year Russia tried to buy the entire Ceylon crop. She even paid in gold for large purchases from Malaya.

In the first half of this year Russia spent no less than £11,370,000 on Malayan rubber, compared with £6,000,000 in the whole of 1949.

She has also bought Dominion wool heavily at the auctions in London and elsewhere.

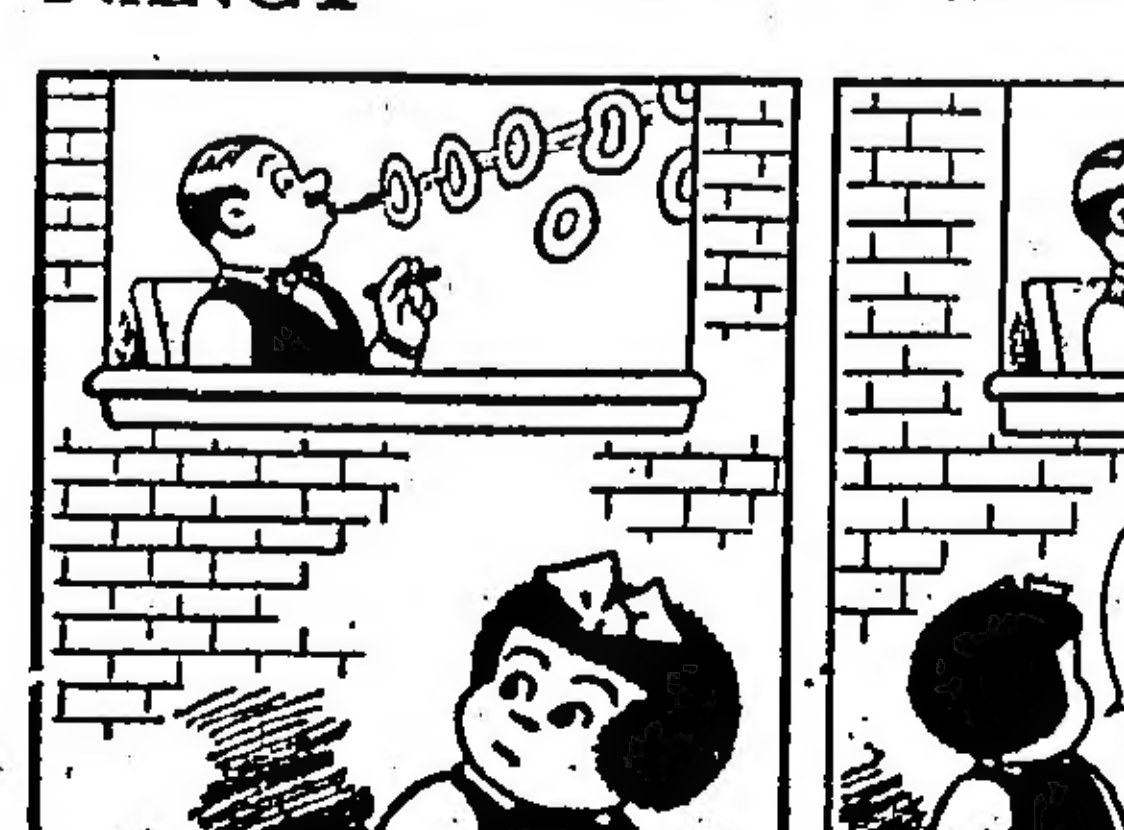
Some of her tin needs have been met through Hongkong where she has also bought supplies of antimony and wolfram—both war materials.

Russia has done comparatively little trade with Canada, which is outside the Sterling Area. Her purchases there have consisted mainly of drugs, such as penicillin and streptomycin. Canada has bought very little from Russia.

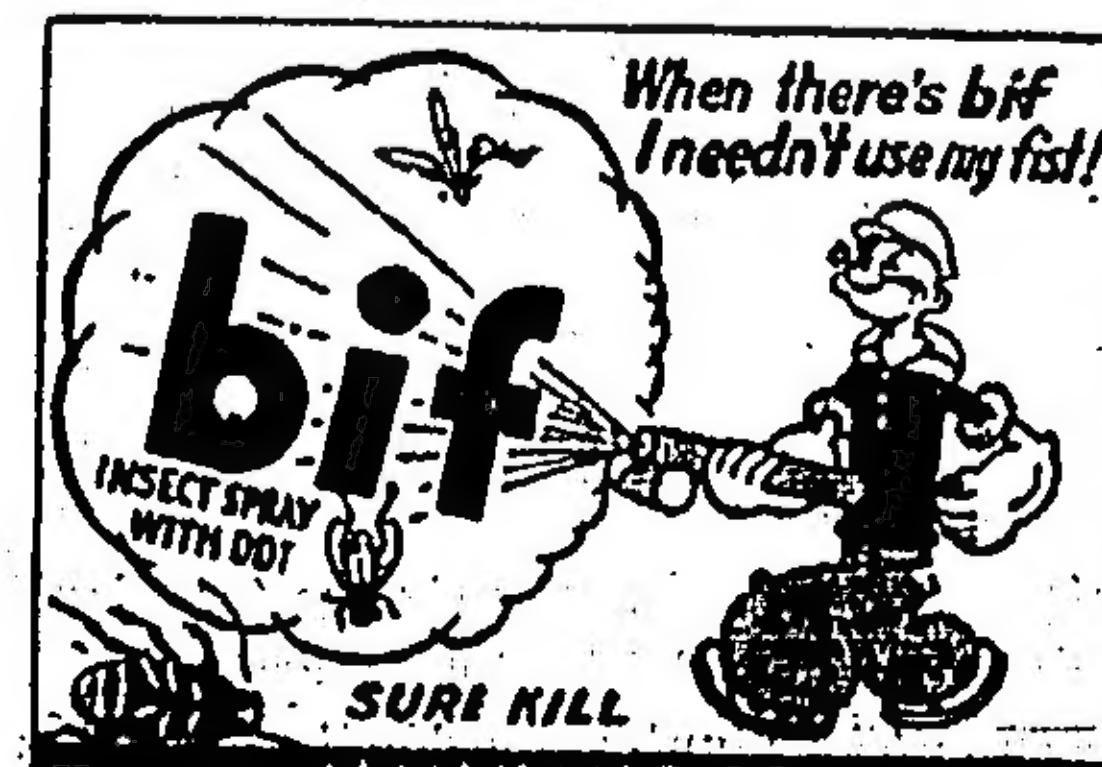
There is growing concern in London and Washington about Russia's purchases of vital manufactures and raw materials.

But, without elaborate export controls, it is impossible to prevent them reaching her.

NANCY That's Puff-ectly Plain



By Ernie Bushmiller





# India Wants To Seat Red China In UN Assembly

Lake Success, Sept. 18.

India gave notice today that she would introduce a resolution to the United Nations Assembly tomorrow calling for representation of "the Republic of China in the General Assembly."

The resolution seeks to seat the Chinese Communist delegation in all United Nations bodies.

It says that the obligations of a member nation cannot be carried out "except by a government which, with a reasonable expectancy of permanence, actually exercises control over the territory of that member and commands the obedience of the people."

It adds that the Peking Government is "the only such government functioning in the Republic of China."

It is believed that as soon as the General Assembly convenes tomorrow, Mr. Pandit Nehru, head of the Indian delegation, will protest against the presence of the Chinese Nationalist delegation on a point of order.

Those supporting the Indian delegation are understood to feel that the question should be decided on a General Assembly resolution rather than on a point of order.

## COMMONWEALTH TALKS

At the contention of these subsidiary bodies when the matter was raised before them had been that it was not for them to decide the question but for the General Assembly. It was argued that the procedure would be for the Assembly to consider the matter in the form of a resolution.

At the country that had approached Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Durrani, the United States Secretary of State, on the same subject in July, India is again taking the lead in the matter.

Sir Benegal Narasing Rau, the Indian delegate, met Mr. Acheson today and later in the day the subject will be discussed at a meeting of the Commonwealth delegations.

The wording of the Indian resolution may be determined at this meeting.

Such Commonwealth delegation talks have been a feature of previous Assembly sessions but this is the first time that

## TORIES DEMAND BLOCKADE

(Continued from Page 1)

an assurance that the Government would again study the question of particular machinery mentioned by Mr. Lyttleton which were not on the prohibited list for export.

**CHURCHILL REQUEST**  
Mr. Churchill immediately rose and asked, "Can you not give us a plain answer? Are these tools going out of the country to arm the war potential of others, or are they going to be kept in this country?"

Mr. Wilson said that after technical study it had been decided that it was unnecessary to prohibit the export of these items but he would review the matter again.

Mr. Wilson said that the Government would requisition any capital equipment on order here for Eastern Europe if needed for Britain's rearmament programme.

He said that he was surprised that Mr. Churchill should have advertised the location of a factory (Cavens) doing important Government work.

Mr. Churchill: "Are you not aware that there are two Russian inspectors with the right to go into these works?"

## REVIEW INTENDED

Mr. Wilson said that in the changed circumstances the Anglo-Polish trade agreement of 1940 would now be reviewed.

He was obtaining information about particular orders and delivery dates from 30 British firms who export goods to Eastern Europe.

Items not wanted by Britain, would be offered to other Atlantic Treaty countries and the Commonwealth. Meanwhile, they would not be exported.

Mr. Wilson said that this procedure would apply to outstanding orders for machine tools from Poland and Russia.

One order which was to have gone to East Europe would be retained here. A second, which would not be ready for 18 months, would be offered to Allied countries.

The Government was watching for evidence of abnormal orders of materials, particularly those which might be re-shipped to Korea.

There was evidence a few weeks ago of abnormal orders for copper wires.

Mr. Strauss added that the United States and other Atlantic Pact countries had already reached substantial agreement on the strategic items which should be exported to Russia.—Reuter.

## NEHRU STATEMENT

Gandhinagar, Sept. 18.

The admission of the People's Government of China "is of the most supreme importance to the future of the United Nations and world peace," the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, declared here today.

"It is a vital issue and a great thing for the future well-being of the world as well," Pandit Nehru added.

The Prime Minister reiterated his stand on "non-alignment" with power blocs in the 75-minute foreign policy address to the Subjects' Committee of the 56th session of the Indian National Congress meeting here.

"This policy is not passive neutrality and helplessness in the face of aggression, but amounts only to our dealing independently of other nations or groups," the Prime Minister said.

China, being one of the "Big Five" nations with the power of veto, could not continue to be represented by the Nationalists who have "not a scrap of a hold in the mainland," the Prime Minister said.

He described Dr. T. T. T. as the representative of "Formosa" whose position in the Security Council was "an extremely artificial and factually wrong."

## A FALSEHOOD

"It is such cases of falsehood which make further United Nations steps go wrong," Pandit Nehru said.

Replying to criticisms that India should not have endorsed the action of the United Nations in Korea, the Prime Minister defended the Organisation as "the greatest hope of the future."

He also defended the institution of the veto for great powers which he said "represents an unfortunate reality."

The big powers would hesitate freely to participate in the work of the United Nations if they had not the provision of the veto as a guarantee for their status, he said.—Reuter.

## Suspension By Loyalty Board In U.S.

Washington, Sept. 18.

Michael Lee, Commerce Department Far Eastern trade expert, has been suspended from his \$10,000 a year job following an adverse report by the Department's Loyalty Board.

Lee has appealed to the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Charles Sawyer, against the ruling. In June he was asked by Mr. Sawyer to resign, but had refused.

The Department declined to disclose the basis for the Board's findings against Lee, a Manchurian-born Lee, in February, Senator George Malone (Republican) charged that Lee was associated with subversives and was responsible in his Commerce post for delaying shipments to the Nationalist Chinese.—United Press.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"It's a darn sight hotter around here than it was at the office—I made a big mistake retiring!"

## AMERICA'S CIVIL DEFENCES

Washington, Sept. 18.

President Truman today gave Congress a "master blueprint" for civilian defence against atomic attack and said he would set up a temporary civil defence administration which would function until Congress had established a permanent agency, probably not until next year.

The 149-page report did not name Russia specifically, but the reference was unmistakable when the report said that, for the "first time in 136 years, an enemy has the power to attack our cities in strong force and for the first time in our history that attack may come suddenly with little or no warning."

The White House explained that until the legislation was adopted, funds for the temporary agency would be supplied from the President's emergency fund. President Truman is expected to set up the temporary agency within a week or two.

## LEGISLATION

Mr. Truman sent with the report a proposed bill for establishing a permanent civil defence administration. He urged Congress to consider the report and bill carefully during the next few weeks as a basis for enactment of legislation in the near future.

The report called for a Federal civil defence administration, State and local organizations and "millions" of volunteers to act as wardens, auxiliary police, fire guards and shore patrollers.

The report, drafted by the National Security Resources Board, said such a defence step would enable the nation to recover more quickly from atomic bombing and to "fight back."

Properly-administered civil defence could cut casualties by 50 percent and keep the nation's industrial power intact.

Primary emphasis would be placed on the defence of some 140 critical target areas, including all major population and industrial centres of the nation.—United Press.

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## Malik Objects To Latest Report On Korean War From Gen. MacArthur

Lake Success, Sept. 18.

The Soviet Union objected to the latest report on Korea from General MacArthur being considered when the Security Council met to-night.

Mr. Jacob Malik (Russia) said that the 11-page report required more time and study before discussion in the Council.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain), this month's Security Council President, had presented the provisional agenda which had placed the MacArthur report as the first item of business to be followed by a debate on the Formosa question.

Mr. Warren Austin (United States) said that there could be no legitimate objection to approving the agenda as proposed by the President.

The American delegate stated his intention of reading the United Nations commander's report into the official record at today's meeting.

Mr. Malik said that if the majority decided to discuss the report the Soviet Union would not be in a position to participate in the discussion and would vote against taking note of it.

Mr. Malik added that General MacArthur had submitted his report to shake the air waves of for coming study by the Council. He asked that before it was read the 3,500-word report be translated into Russian.

## CHINESE TRAINED

Lake Success, Sept. 18.

General Douglas MacArthur's report to the United Nations that some 140,000 combat-seasoned Koreans trained in the Chinese Communist Army were fighting with the North Koreans against the United Nations forces.

General MacArthur's report also declared: "A wide variety of definitely-identified Soviet equipment captured from the North Koreans in battle bears the manufacturing date of 1949 or 1950."

The report was brought to the Security Council by the chief United States delegate, Mr. Warren Austin. It immediately encountered stiff opposition from Mr. Jacob Malik of Russia, who objected strenuously to any attempt to have the report considered before the Council debated Communist China's charges that the United States is guilty of aggression.

On the furnishing of troops for North Korea by the Chinese Communists, the report said: "To date there has been no confirmation of recent or overt Chinese Communist participation in the Korean conflict. However, they have furnished substantial if not decisive military assistance to North Korea by releasing a vast pool of combat-seasoned troops of North Korean ethnic origin, which provided a means for immediate action by the Chinese Army. This fact, originally established by miscellaneous information emanating from the Manchuria-Korea area during the past four years, is now fully confirmed by numerous prisoner of war interrogations since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea."

**BACK FROM CHINA**  
"A substantial percentage of all prisoners of war so far interrogated have received training in Manchuria or performed active service with the Chinese Communist Army. At least half of the personnel and some of the officers in the North Korean 5th, 13th and 18th Divisions and 76th Independent Unit have participated in training or combat action with the Chinese Communist Army. The Chinese

## Marines Advance Close To Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

and Tabudong made slight progress against stubborn well-entrenched Communists.

South Korean troops on the right sector late today met stiffening resistance after an almost unimpeded three-day advance north of Taegu.

The spearhead of this drive, which is rushing westward, was tonight about nine miles from the Nakdong north of Waegwan.

Though reconnaissance pilots reported Communist troops pulling out around the "defence box" and moving north, troops who stayed on the line last night pushed the Americans out of positions five miles east of Waegwan.

North of Taegu, another American column was held up by Communist 75-millimeter guns and mortars entrenched on a commanding hill.

On the south coast front, the American 25th Division gained several hundred yards today with strong air and warship support.

Fighter-bombers also softened up the front along the middle reaches of the Nakdong, inflicting an estimated 1,200 casualties on Communist troops west of Yongso.

Advance units of the American Second Division had crossed the Nakdong north-west of Changnyong, breaching the Communist line about 15 miles south of Taegu.

They crossed with orders to secure a foothold for a full-scale crossing.

On the Pohang front, on the east coast, the 45,000-ton American battleship Missouri yesterday helped the South Korean Third Division across the Hyongsan River, but late last night the Communists regained the ground.

The South Korean Capital Division has retaken Angang-ni, about 10 miles inland from Pohang, and elements of the First Division and Second Corps advanced north of Yongchon against light opposition.—Reuter.

**POHANG BATTLE**  
The South Korean Third Division finally pushed large numbers of troops across the rain-swollen Hyongsan River this morning despite stubborn resistance, and began an assault on the port city of Pohang.

For two days the Third Division tried without success to send soldiers across the river. Other ROK troops suffered heavy casualties when they tried to cross a concrete bridge two miles south of Pohang on the main highway south.

Yesterday afternoon, the Third Division sent two companies across the bridge under enemy mortar, machinegun and rifle fire. During the night additional troops crossed the bridge and other ROK troops crossed the river on numerous across-ice paddies.

The enemy counter-attacked this morning but was driven off after a stiff fight. The Reds fled northward into Pohang across rice paddies.

Eighteen miles north of Pohang, the American Navy resumed its attempts to evacuate several hundred South Korean guerrillas gathered on the beach.—United Press.

**WAEGWAN BATTLE**  
Elements of an American combat team were tonight reported less than two miles south of Waegwan, North Korean strong point on the north face of the United Nations "defence box" in south-east Korea.

They had thrust 1,000 yards beyond the United Nations line during the day and were across the road leading north along the east bank of the Nakdong River.

American First Cavalry Division units pushing along the roads from Taegu to Waegwan

## REAL JAMMING IN WAR GAMES IN GERMANY

Heidelberg, Sept. 18.

The American, British and French mock war in Germany ended at noon today in a real breakdown of radio communications caused by jamming.

Two unidentified transmitters were responsible. A communications officer said that they were not Russian.

Mimeographed leaflets were dropped by plane to tell troops that exercise "Rainbow," the American autumn manoeuvres, had ended.

Communications and intelligence experts remained at work to investigate the jamming.

The headquarters of Major-General J. D. White, Commander of the ground forces in the exercise, said that the two stations went on the air at 1 a.m. local time on the same frequency as General White's. They sent a continuous transmission of Morse code until late this morning, blotting all radio orders to troops.

The General's communications officer said that they had not discovered whether the transmissions were deliberate attempts to jam, or whether they were simply routine commercial radio transmissions.

The exercise ended with 48,000 Allied troops considered in advance of the objectives set for their counter-offensive begun four days ago against the "Eastern Aggressor."

**"HEADLONG RETREAT"**  
They recaptured Nuremberg and other centres of communication in the Nuremberg area.

"Aggressor" resistance, a communiqué said, had been almost entirely reduced to a propaganda gesture.

With "aggressor" troops in a theoretical headlong retreat, United States headquarters interpreted an "order of the day," saying that the "aggressors' morale was high as we advanced towards our homeland."

General White's headquarters disclosed that Germans had fled more than 700 claims for damages alleged to have been suffered during the manoeuvres, which began on September 7.—Reuter.

**Radio Hongkong**  
H.K.T. 6. "Hongkong Calling". Programme Summary: 6.30, A Light Spanish Programme: 6.30, Organ Solo by Dr. E. Bueck: 6.35, Cantata by Radio: 6.40, Miss Lee: 6.45, Miss Lee: 6.50, Miss Lee: 6.55, Miss Lee: 7.00, Miss Lee: 7.05, Miss Lee: 7.10, Miss Lee: 7.15, Miss Lee: 7.20, Miss Lee: 7.25, Miss Lee: 7.30, Miss Lee: 7.35, Miss Lee: 7.40, Miss Lee: 7.45, Miss Lee: 7.50, Miss Lee: 7.55, Miss Lee: 8.00, Miss Lee: 8.05, Miss Lee: 8.10, Miss Lee: 8.15, Miss Lee: 8.20, Miss Lee: 8.25, Miss Lee: 8.30, Miss Lee: 8.35, Miss Lee: 8.40, Miss Lee: 8.45, Miss Lee: 8.50, Miss Lee: 8.55, Miss Lee: 9.00, Miss Lee: 9.05, Miss Lee: 9.10, Miss Lee: 9.15, Miss Lee: 9.20, Miss Lee: 9.25, Miss Lee: 9.30, Miss Lee: 9.35, Miss Lee: 9.40, Miss Lee: 9.45, Miss Lee: 9.50, Miss Lee: 9.55, Miss Lee: 10.00, Miss Lee: 10.05, Miss Lee: 10.10, Miss Lee: 10.15, Miss Lee: 10.20, Miss Lee: 10.25, Miss Lee: 10.30, Miss Lee: 10.35, Miss Lee: 10.40, Miss Lee: 10.45, Miss Lee: 10.50, Miss Lee: 10.55, Miss Lee: 11.00, Miss Lee: 11.05, Miss Lee: 11.10, Miss Lee: 11.15, Miss Lee: 11.20, Miss Lee: 11.25, Miss Lee: 11.30, Miss Lee: 11.35, 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# FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

## JACOBY ON BRIDGE

### Hard Luck Traced To Bad Sacrifice Bid

By OSWALD JACOBY

THAT was the unluckiest hand I've seen in a year," said Hard Luck Joe, "The dummy was absolutely useless to me!"

"I suppose you think you're useful to me," North replied bitterly. "I'd be glad to trade you in for a used stick of chewing gum."

"Now, now," said East cheerfully. "Nice children don't fight. If Joe says he was unlucky, I'm willing to believe him."

It was all very well for East to be so cheerful. He had just collected a penalty of 500 points from Joe, and he was perfectly willing to humour him.

The play had been very simple. West opened the six of spades, and East won with the king. East returned a low trump, hoping to make it possible to lead spades later on by getting rid of dummy's trump. Joe, playing the South hand, won a trump finesse with the queen.

Joe might have done better if he had then left the trump alone, but instead he hopefully laid down the ace of trumps. This assured East two trump tricks eventually.

♠AQ1076	<div> <div>N</div> <div>W<div>E</div>S</div> </div>	♠AKQ8
♦32		♥4
♥KQ43		♠K1064
♦9		♠A84
♣KD		
♠J ♥AJ10 ♦AQJ8752 ♣Q5		
Neither vul.		
West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1♠
4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Double
Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead—♠8



